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09/663,892	09/18/2000	Robert Chojnacki	N0065US	4139

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NAVIGATION TECHNOLOGIES
222 MERCHANDISE MART
SUITE 900, PATENT DEPT.
CHICAGO, IL 60654

EXAMINER

TRUONG, THANHNGA B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	2135

DATE MAILED: 01/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/663,892	CHOJNACKI, ROBERT
	Examiner Thanhnga B. Truong	Art Unit 2135

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 July 2004.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) 16-39 is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1- 15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 September 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 11-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Schneck et al. (US 6,314, 409).

a. Referring to claim 11:

i. Schneck teaches:

(1) assembling a set of authorization parameters associated with the data; computing a first checksum of the set of authorization parameters; generating a first cryptographic key substantially randomly; using the first cryptographic key to symmetrically encrypt the set of authorization parameters, so as to produce an encrypted set of authorization parameters; encrypting a combination of the first cryptographic key and the first checksum, so as to produce a header value that can be decrypted using a second cryptographic key; and providing the header value, together with the data, for access by a receiving end [i.e., referring to Figure 1, the **authoring mechanism 112 is for “assembling a set of authorization parameters associated with the data; computing a first checksum of the set of authorization parameters; generating a first cryptographic key substantially randomly; using the first cryptographic key to symmetrically encrypt the set of authorization parameters; encrypting a combination of the first cryptographic key and the first checksum, so as to produce a header value that can be decrypted using a second**

cryptographic key; and providing the header value, together with the data, for access by a receiving end” (column 11, line 56 through column 15, line 29)].

b. Referring to claim 12:

i. Schneck further teaches:

(1) using the second cryptographic key to decrypt the header value, so as to produce an decrypted header value; retrieving the first cryptographic key and first checksum from the decrypted header value; using the first cryptographic key to decrypt the encrypted set of authorization parameters; computing a second checksum of the set of authorization parameters; comparing the second checksum with the first checksum, and refusing to access the data if the second checksum does not match the first checksum; and using the set of authorization parameters to verify authorization to access the data [i.e., referring to Figure 1, the distribution mechanism 118 is for “using the second cryptographic key to decrypt the header value, so as to produce an decrypted header value; retrieving the first cryptographic key and first checksum from the decrypted header value; using the first cryptographic key to decrypt the encrypted set of authorization parameters; computing a second checksum of the set of authorization parameters; comparing the second checksum with the first checksum, and refusing to access the data if the second checksum does not match the first checksum; and using the set of authorization parameters to verify authorization to access the data” (column 11, line 56 through column 15, line 29)].

c. Referring to claim 13:

i. This claim has limitations that is similar to those of claim 11, thus it is rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 11 above.

d. Referring to claim 14:

i. Schneck teaches:

(1) assembling an authorization key that includes verification information indicative of a data storage medium on which the data is authorized to be stored [i.e., referring to Figure 5, a distributor 102, that is for “assembling an authorization key that includes verification information indicative

of a data storage medium on which the data is authorized to be stored". Furthermore, the distributor 102 also includes storage means for storing the rules (column 7, lines 26-27)]; and

(2) encrypting the authorization key and the data, thereby producing an encrypted authorization key and encrypted data [i.e., executable software-based cryptography can ensure that data are distributed only to authorized users. The information to be protected is encrypted and transmitted to the authorized user(s). Separately, a decryption key is provided only to authorized users. The key is subsequently used to enable decryption of the information so that it is available to the authorized user(s) (column 3, lines 37-44)];

(3) storing the encrypted authorization key and encrypted data on a given data storage medium [i.e. referring to Figure 1, access mechanism 114 may also include electrically-alterable non-volatile memory 160, a hard disk 162, that is for "storing the encrypted authorization key and encrypted data on a given data storage medium" (column 15, lines 41-49)]; and

(4) thereby providing the given data storage medium to a system that is programmed to decrypt the authorization key and to determine, by reference to the verification information whether the given storage medium is the data storage medium on which the data is authorized to be stored [i.e., referring to Figure 1, authoring mechanism, that is for "providing the encrypted authorization key", to access mechanism, which includes all cryptographic keys, that allows a user 104 to access the data in packaged data 108 (or 150) according to the rules provided with (or separately from, as packaged rules 152) the packaged data and prevents the user or anyone else from accessing the data other than as allowed by the rules. Furthermore, the access mechanism 114 used by the user 104 to access data is described with reference to FIG. 8 and includes a processing unit 154, read-only memory (ROM) 156, volatile memory (RAM) 158, I/O controller 165 and some form of energy source 166 such as, for example, a battery. Access mechanism 114 may also include electrically-alterable non-volatile memory 160, a

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hard disk 162, a display 164, and special purpose components such as encryption hardware 168 (column 15, lines 31-49)].

e. Referring to claim 15:

i. Schneck further teaches:

(1) the system decrypting the encrypted data only if the verification information indicates that the given storage medium is the data storage medium on which the data is authorized to be stored [i.e., the information to be protected is encrypted and transmitted to the authorized user(s). Separately, a decryption key is provided only to authorized users. The key is subsequently used to enable decryption of the information so that it is available to the authorized user(s) (column 3, lines 37-44)].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneck et al. (US 6,314, 409), and further in view of Narasimhalu et al (US 5,412,718).

a. Referring to claim 1:

i. Schneck teaches:

(1) establishing an authorization key that defines (i) verification information indicative of at least one authorized entity and (ii) a cryptographic key to the data product, wherein said verification information includes a data storage medium ID [i.e., referring to Figure 1, authoring mechanism 112, that is for "establishing an authorization key ". In addition, Schneck also discloses using the authoring mechanism 112, those elements of the data 106 that are to be encrypted are selected, as are the cryptographic algorithms and protocols to be

employed, the payment procedures for the use of the data, and other decisions governing how the user 104 will be permitted to use the data; and employs asymmetric encryption algorithms in the authoring and access mechanisms. The keys for these algorithms are protected within the system and are never exposed (column 12, lines 4-16)];

(2) encrypting the authorization key, thereby producing an encrypted authorization key that can be decrypted using a decryption key [i.e., executable software-based cryptography can ensure that data are distributed only to authorized users. The information to be protected is encrypted and transmitted to the authorized user(s). Separately, a decryption key is provided only to authorized users. The key is subsequently used to enable decryption of the information so that it is available to the authorized user(s) (column 3, lines 37-44)]; and

(3) providing the encrypted authorization key to a system that (i) has access to the decryption key and can therefore decrypt the encrypted authorization key and (ii) is programmed to decrypt the authorization key and to use the verification information to validate use of the data product, wherein said data storage medium ID is used to validate that a data storage medium is authorized to store the data product [i.e., referring to Figure 1, authoring mechanism, that is for “providing the encrypted authorization key”, to access mechanism, which includes all cryptographic keys, that allows a user 104 to access the data in packaged data 108 (or 150) according to the rules provided with (or separately from, as packaged rules 152) the packaged data and prevents the user or anyone else from accessing the data other than as allowed by the rules. Furthermore, the access mechanism 114 used by the user 104 to access data is described with reference to FIG. 8 and includes a processing unit 154, read-only memory (ROM) 156, volatile memory (RAM) 158, I/O controller 165 and some form of energy source 166 such as, for example, a battery. Access mechanism 114 may also include electrically-alterable non-volatile memory 160, a hard disk 162, a display

164, and special purpose components such as encryption hardware 168 (column 15, lines 31-49)].

ii. Although Schneck does not explicitly mention the storage medium ID for verification and validation to store data product, Narasimhalu teaches:

(1) Restricting the usage of information on a distribution medium to a designated device is achieved by verifying the device ID (DID-D) of the device with the device ID (DID-S) stored in the distribution medium before the decryption and transfer of information are undertaken. Decryption of the information is accomplished by generating a key from both the signature of the distribution medium and the DID-S (column 2, lines 34-41). Furthermore, in Figure 6A, together with the signature of the storage medium, the present invention reads the storage medium's identification (DID-S) in step 90 in order to generate a key for encrypting the DI and/or SI in step 100. In particular, when a storage medium is presented to a read/write peripheral, a program called signature verification program (SVP) is invoked. The SVP checks whether the signature of the medium is identical to the signature indicated in the distribution package (column 6, lines 22-26 and lines 56-59).

iii. It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to:

(1) include device ID for verification to the prevention of unauthorized duplication of digital information on one storage medium to another (column 1, lines 10-12 of Narasimhalu).

iv. The ordinary skilled person would have been motivated to:

(1) include device ID to restrict the use of information on an original medium to one or more designated devices without introducing any key which is independent of the characteristics of the media (column 1, lines 12-17 of Narasimhalu).

b. Referring to claim 2:

i. This claim has limitations that is similar to those of claim 1, thus it is rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 1 above.

c. Referring to claim 3:

i. Schneck further teaches:

(1) wherein using the verification information to validate use of the data product comprises comparing at least a portion of the verification information to predetermined information associated with the system, to determine whether the system is authorized to use the data product [i.e., referring to Figure 3, wherein the rules include various forms of validity checking and identification information such as version number 127, authentication data 128, license number 130, intellectual property identifier 132, first and last valid generations of the product 134, 136. The rules 116 further include an encrypted data key 138 as well as the actual rules 140, 142, 144-146 to be applied when access is made to the data by a user. The actual rules include, but are not limited to, standard, extended and custom permissions 140, 142, 144-146, and co-requisite rules (permission lists) of source data 145 (column 11, lines 5-15)].

d. Referring to claim 4:

i. Schneck further teaches:

(1) wherein the predetermined information associated with the system comprises a system ID [i.e., referring to Figure 3, the function of each field in the rules shown in Figure 3 is given in TABLE I, which includes System IDs/Public key 147 (column 11, lines 20-48)].

e. Referring to claim 5:

i. Schneck further teaches:

(1) wherein providing the encrypted authorization key to the system comprises sending the encrypted authorization key to the system via a wireless communications network [i.e., the data 106 provided to the distributor 102 and the packaged data 108 (or 150 and packaged rules 152, if provided separately) provided to the user 104, may be provided and distributed in various ways, including but not limited to, via digital communications networks (for example, the Internet or the projected National Information Infrastructure (NII)), magnetic media (for example, tape or disk), CD-ROM, semiconductor memory

modules (for example, flash memory, PCMCIA RAM cards), and wireless (for example, broadcast) (column 15, lines 10-19)].

f. Referring to claim 6:

i. Schneck further teaches:

(1) wherein providing the encrypted authorization key to the system comprises recording the encrypted authorization key on a data storage medium and then providing the data storage medium to the system [i.e., the access mechanism 114, which includes all cryptographic keys, used by the user 104 to access data is described with reference to FIG. 8 and includes a processing unit 154, read-only memory (ROM) 156, volatile memory (RAM) 158, I/O controller 165 and some form of energy source 166 such as, for example, a battery. Access mechanism 114 may also include electrically-alterable non-volatile memory 160, a hard disk 162 (for recording the encrypted authorization key on a data storage medium and then providing the data storage medium to the system), a display 164, and special purpose components such as encryption hardware 168 (column 15, lines 41-49)].

g. Referring to claim 7:

i. This claim has limitations that is similar to those of claims 1 and 6, thus it is rejected with the same rationale applied against claims 1 and 6 above.

h. Referring to claim 8:

i. Narasimhalu further teaches:

(1) wherein the data storage medium is a portable data storage medium [i.e., by storage medium, the present invention refers to all types of non-volatile storage medium. Examples of such media include floppy disks, hard disks, optical disks and other non-volatile semiconductor storage devices (column 1, lines 25-30)].

i. Referring to claim 9:

i. This claim has limitations that is similar to those of claim 8, thus it is rejected with the same rationale applied against claim 8 above.

j. Referring to claim 10:

i. Schneck further teaches:

(1) wherein the data product comprises a database of geographic information [i.e., **this system can be used to ensure privacy of sensitive records in a database. Examples include financial, census, medical, and political databases and the like, wherein “a database of geographic information” is considered to include in this database (column 32, lines 23-25)**].

Response to Argument

5. Applicant's arguments filed July 30, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for claims 11-15.

Applicant argues that:

Schneck fails to disclose the claimed subject matter as set forth in claims 11 and 14.

Examiner maintains that:

Schnecht does teach the claimed subject matter as set forth in claims 11 and 14. In fact, applicant has agreed that Schneck does teach access rules and ancillary information for the package data (see applicant's remarks pages 14 and 15). In addition, using the authoring mechanism 112, those elements of the data 106 that are to be encrypted are selected, as are the cryptographic algorithms and protocols to be employed, the payment procedures for the use of the data, and other decisions governing how the user 104 will be permitted to use the data. These decisions are used in constructing the permission lists to be included in the rules 116. Different classes of users can be defined, based, for example, on age, fee paid, qualifications and the like. With reference to Figure 4 which shows a flow chart of a version of the authoring mechanism of Schneck's invention in which the rules are distributed with the packaged data 108, the distributor 102 (acting as a representative of the owner of the data 106) selects a data-encrypting algorithm (DEA) (step S400) and data-encrypting key K.sub.D (step S402), and encrypts the data-encrypting key K.sub.D using K.sub.R (step S404). The encrypted data-encrypting key K.sub.D is then stored in the encrypted ancillary information 126 of the packaged data 108 (in step S406) (column 12, lines 4-38).

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 16-39 are allow.

7. Examiner has agreed with applicant's remark on independent claims 16 and 27. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Although prior art discloses computing the rule-encrypting key, it fails to disclose or suggest these sequence of steps: computing the first value that is use as a second cryptographic key as a function of the identification code and a second value; combining the first value with the first cryptographic key to produce a third value; and adding the third value to the authorization key.

Conclusion

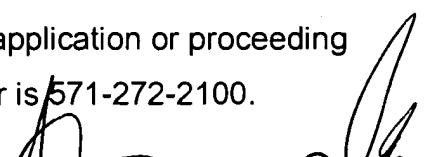
8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thanhnga (Tanya) Truong whose telephone number is 571-272-3858.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Vu can be reached on 571-272-3859. The fax and phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 571-272-2100.



KIM VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100